

TO RUSH A PET

Congress Will Hasten
Talk on Philippines

M'KINLEY URGES IT

Mr. Towne Will Open the Discussion, But Likely Will Not Call Out Other Speeches This Session. Variety of Subjects Will Claim Attention of Congress on Monday. Appropriation Bills.

Washington, Jan. 27.—A variety of subjects, including appropriation bills, war revenue, the reduction bill, the ship subsidy bill, and to some extent the Philippine question, will claim the attention of the senate on Monday. Mr. Towne will speak on the problems involved in the government of the Philippines. There is somewhat more than the usual interest in this speech, not only because of Mr. Towne's reputation as an orator and the fact that it will be the only speech in the senate upon the political subject, but because of an increased interest in the Philippine question, aroused by the president's request of the senate for early legislation on this subject.

It does not appear probable that the Minnesota senator's speech will call out other speeches immediately on the subject, because even the senators who would like to see legislation during this session admit the impossibility of taking up the matter seriously.

BUSY IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The week in the house is likely to be monopolized by appropriation bills. Seven of fourteen bills have already passed the house, namely, the executive, legislative and judicial, the pension, the military academy, the Indian, the naval, the river and harbor, and the District of Columbia bills. Three others, the postoffice, the agricultural and the fortifications bills, have been reported to the house, and the remaining four—the army, the consular and diplomatic, the sundry civil and the general deficiency bills—are still in the committee having them in charge.

The three reported to the house and the consular and diplomatic, which is practically completed, probably will be disposed of during the week. Whenever time remains will be occupied with a bill to promote the efficiency of the revenue cutter service, which has been made a continuing special order, not, however, to interfere with the appropriation bills. The postoffice appropriation bill is likely to be made an occasion of much debate.

THOUSANDS DIE OF FAMINE

Chinese Government Classifies and Discriminates Among Christians.

Peking, Jan. 27.—There has been great distress in the province of Shansi owing to famine and thousands have died. The court has ordered rice for relief to be issued in large quantities. A report reached the foreign envoys that native Christians suffering from famine were to be discriminated against and to be punished if they even begged for food.

Mr. Conger, Sir Ernest M. Satow and M. Pinchon, United States, British and French ministers, protested to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang against such discrimination and the court issued an edict dated yesterday ordering all relief officials and Chinese soldiers to treat Christians exactly the same throughout the empire, under penalty of decapitation.

The foreign envoys consider this a most important decree if it is carried out.

CHINESE RULER'S BROTHER

Berlin, Jan. 27.—It has been settled that Prince Chun, brother of Emperor Kwang-su of China, will come to Berlin to make atonement for the murder of Baron von Kettler at Peking. Baroness von Kettler, widow of the minister (formerly Miss Ledyard, of Detroit, Mich.), is expected to arrive here about the same time as the Chinese envoy.

MR. PETERS WAS BILIOUS

His Ailment Traced Directly to a Lemon Toddy.

Benjamin Peters, colored, the proprietor of the boot black stand in front of Thode's saloon, last Saturday night, had a bitter taste in his mouth, which

he could not trace to a disordered liver. Business was not very brisk with Mr. Peters and he closed early. On his way home he stopped into Stearns & Turner's barber shop to bid the proprietors good bye. While he was there he acquired the bacilli of a disease which a little later made Mr. Peters think he was the most bilious person in town.

It is a fact, though not generally known outside of the profession, that a constituent of one of the most effective shampoo compounds is a fluid from beef's gall. The barbers got it at the butcher shops. A boy had just brought in a pint of it in a common whiskey flask and Stearns, who was busy shaving a man, put it on his stand. That bottle was the first thing Mr. Peters saw when he entered to say good night. He wanted a drink. Stearns said it wasn't common whiskey; he had bought it for medicinal purposes and was going to take the bottle home and was going to take the bottle home and was going to take the bottle home.

Mr. Peters entered in good humor and greeted Mrs. Peters, who is an invalid. "I done got some licker for you," said Mr. Peters. "I'll brace you up. It's for medical and surgical cases, an' cos' eight simoleons a gallon. But I don't care for expenses in case of sickness an' it's better an' cheaper medicine, anyhow. I guess I'll make you a lemon todody." Mrs. Peters said lemon todody would be a new lease on life. "Yes, I'll make you a new woman, an' while I'm at it I'll make one for myself, too," said Mr. Peters. The silence of the next few minutes, Mr. Anderson said, was broken only by the rattle of a spoon and glassware, the pouring of water and other necessary incidents in the preparation of a todody. "You better believe I'm putty strong," said Mr. Peters at last. "I'll fill the rest of this here glass with the licker." It was the opinion of Mr. Anderson, judging by the time the liquor was running into the glass, that was the longest and least adulterated todody ever constructed. Then the pouring ceased and Mr. Peters observed, "I'll just take the first swig and see if the constituency is all right."

Then there was a wild spluttering in the Peter's domicile. Mrs. Peters asked if it went down the wrong throat, Mr. Peters made no immediate reply. There was an alarming gurgling and what seemed to Mr. Anderson an effort on Mr. Peter's part to get his stomach out so that he could make a personal inspection of its contents. In a few minutes Mr. Peters got his head down and say he believed Stearns had said, "You better believe I'm putty strong." Mr. Peters had tried to "pizen" him. "I'm twenty-four year old," said he. "An' I lived in Texas an' Arkansas an' Missouri, but I never tasted such a todody as that in this world. It's mighty lucky for you you didn't get none of it." Mr. Peters finally went to bed but Mr. Anderson said he kept waking himself up all night to hawk and spit and express wonder what in the name of God that assassin Stearns had "agint" him.

Yesterday Mr. Peters went into the barber shop, hot, but trying to appear composed. He began talking about the events of the night before and the more he talked the less control he retained of himself. "If my wife had got a dose of that stuff," he said, "the corner'd a been golt' through you this morning." Stearns reminded Mr. Peters that he had taken the bottle against his objection. Mr. Peters started out, but stopped at the door and said, "Stearns, if you ever leave anything like that a layin' aroun' for me agin, this here town won't be big enough to hold us both. Don't you forget that."

NABBED THE WRONG WOMEN

Tenderloin Sleuths Declared to Have Made a Mistake.

New York, Jan. 27.—Detective Glenon, Chief Devery's personal representative in the tenderloin and his associate women catchers, Ryers and Binning took two respectable looking young women to the West Thirtieth street police station last night and locked them up on a charge of soliciting. The detectives said that they had found the prisoners talking with negroes in Thirty-first street between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

The women declared that they had not been on that block at all. They said they were Kate McKenna of 319 Water street and Bertha Peterson of 1165 Third avenue, Brooklyn, and asked for permission to send for their mothers. Messengers were sent to the addresses given by the girls and two hours later the mothers of both prisoners appeared at the station to vouch for their daughters as decent working girls. Mrs. McKenna was accompanied by her two sons. One of these lives in Forty-sixth street near Sixth avenue. His sister and her friend had just left his house, he said, when they were arrested.

The mothers were told at the station where they might find a bondsmen right in the neighborhood, and the prisoners were released on bail.

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BUT A LITTLE JOKE

Sleeping Car of Passengers
Takes a Slide

Hair-Breadth Escape of Federal Express on Transport Maryland Said By Railroad Official to Be a Trifling Accident.

New York, Jan. 27.—It was formally established today that when a sleeping car full of passengers slides off a transfer boat into the river until one end of the car is awash, it is but little more than a joke. At any rate, it is nothing more than a trivial matter, according to one of the officers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. That a couple of carloads of passengers were not dumped into the river while they slept early yesterday morning was due more to good luck than anything else.

The federal express of the New Haven railroad was on the transfer Maryland when the accident occurred. The train had run through from Boston on time and was taken on board the Maryland at the Harlem terminal of the road. From that point the train was to be ferried around to the Pennsylvania railroad station in Jersey City. Two of the sleepers, the St. George and the Santiago, were run in on one side of the boat, the rest of the train on the other side.

The cars are sixty-five feet long and weigh forty tons. There were forty passengers asleep in them when the Maryland left Harlem at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. The cars had been made fast by a steel cable in front, with two chocks, one wood and the other steel, in the rear. The chocks were clamped to the rails after the cars had been run aboard.

All went well until the Maryland was pulling into the Pennsylvania ferry slip, and then the "trifling" began. The cable holding the Santiago snapped suddenly. Both cars began to roll toward the rear of the boat. The St. George smashed into the chocks, and, although these obstructions were supposed to be of iron, they promptly might be put upon them, they promptly gave way. There was then nothing to prevent both cars from rolling into the river, as the dock is so constructed that the high point is in the center, so that the cars can be rolled off at either end by their own gravity.

The St. George rolled down the incline until the trucks were over the water, and then the framework of the car dropped to the deck. It continued to slide back until the end of the car was in the water.

At this point the afterdeck of the Maryland began to give way under the weight of the car. The heavy frame ground into the deck until the car became wedged fast, and the passengers were safe. They left the car, another was substituted for the St. George, and the federal express went on to Washington a couple of hours late.

O. M. Shepard, superintendent of the New York division of the New Haven road, was not in when a reporter called at his office in the Grand Central station today, but inquiries concerning the accident were answered by Assistant Superintendent J. S. Scofield. Mr. Scofield made light of the matter. "It was nothing," said he. "We have received no report of it as yet, and I am not familiar with all the details, but it is only a trivial matter." It was such a trivial affair that Mr. Scofield didn't consider it worth while to say anything more about it, and referred his caller to a clerk for further information.

FIRST OVERT ACT

Snake Indians Said to Have Burned Rancher's Home.

Guthrie, O. T., Jan. 27.—The reports received here at the United States marshal's office say that the home of John Bertram, a ranchman living sixteen miles west of Bristow, I. T., was burned by belligerent Snake Indians last night. A band of thirty Indians, all drunk, made a demonstration. Bertram ordered the reds away. This enraged them. The band rode away and Bertram, fearing violence, moved his family to Bristow. Later his home and all the buildings on the premises were in flames. The report cannot be confirmed. If true, it is the first overt act committed by the Creeks.

REDS AS LIGHT HORSEMEN.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Indian Commissioner Jones has received the following dispatch of yesterday's date from Agent Schoenfeld at Muskogee, I. T., in regard to the Indian troubles: "Marshal Bennett will leave tomorrow with a force of deputies and Indian police. He will meet the troops at Henrietta. Late dispatches indicate that the uprising of the Choctaw nation is spreading. The Choctaw Indians have sworn in 450 light horsemen and are attempting to carry out their laws as to the destruction of property. They have just ordered a squad of policemen to Bristow to assist the civil authorities in maintaining order and to prevent the sale of whiskey to the Indians where a large band of Snake Indians are now camped, threatening to burn the town."

In a communication received here from Green McCurtin, formerly chief of the Choctaw, he says the Snake party excitement is exaggerated.

ALLEGED ANARCHIST PLOT.

Several Men Arrested in the Yonkers Case.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 27.—Four more men were arrested last night in connection with the case of Elias Masuras, a Syrian, who was wounded with a knife over the left eye during a quar-

rel with men who, he says, are members of an anarchist society. Three of the four men are Parnajotis, Louis and Christos Theophilopoulos, brothers, and the fourth is George Vorriss, who went to the jail last night to visit the other prisoners. While in the jail he was caught passing a bottle of whiskey to one of the prisoners and was promptly placed under arrest, it being a violation of the penal code to introduce liquor into the jail.

Christos, it is alleged, is the man who stabbed Masuras. Vorriss is said to be a New York padrone, who employed the other men as vendors of peanuts. Masuras formerly worked for Vorriss. It is said, but finally decided to start in business for himself, and it was this act on his part, it is said, that led to the trouble that culminated in the tabling. The three men first arrested are James and Joseph Kipataus, brothers of the No. 3 Clinton street, Yonkers, and Frank Hestager of East Ninety-third street, New York city.

Masuras still maintains the story originally told by him, in which he asserted that he was the victim of an anarchist plot. He still insists that he was a member of an anarchist organization in Greece, and that he was ordered to come to this country to assassinate some prominent man whose name he does not know. He says that after coming to the United States he affiliated with anarchist societies in New York city and Yonkers, but that rather than become an assassin he finally withdrew from the organization.

CUT WITH A KNIFE

James Berry, Frightfully Slashed, Likely Will Die

Meager Details of a Cutting Affray in Which an Unknown Cuts Down Brother-in-Law of J. P. Ivy. Officers After Berry's Slayer.

News was telephoned to the sheriff's office last night from the Fowler ranch that James Berry and another man whose name was not given, had had an altercation some time yesterday, resulting in a fight in which Berry was fatally, and probably fatally, cut with a knife. Sheriff Stout and Deputies Gibson and Shanker left at once to inquire into the trouble. They had not returned at a late hour this morning and all that is known of the case is contained in the first report.

Nothing was said last night about the cause of the quarrel, or whether the man was a former enemy, friend or acquaintance.

Mr. Berry is a brother-in-law of J. P. Ivy, assemblyman in the Twenty-first legislature, and one of the representatives of this county.

LIQUOR FOR LEGISLATORS.

Brewers Send Tokens of Their Regard to Delaware Statesmen.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—A dispatch to the Public Ledger from Wilmington, Del., says:

"A stir has been caused by the fact that a large contribution of liquor and beer has been received by the legislature from brewers and liquor dealers, and it has been stored on the third floor of the state house. The fact was meant to be a secret, but it leaked out."

"The goods were put in the room generally used by the clerks. This was objected to by Clerk William T. Delahanty, of the house of representatives, who is a church man, and refused to have anything to do with the liquor. He would not occupy the room, and handed the keys to a member of the legislature, saying as he did so, it is reported, that he was very glad to be clerk of the house, but did not intend to manage a state speak-easy."

NEW CANADIAN PULP PROJECT.

The Chaudiere Falls Company Organized in Quebec.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—The Chaudiere Falls Pulp company has been organized at Quebec with a capital of \$200,000. The applicants for incorporation include some of the most prominent men in that city.

EDUCATION IN PHILIPPINES.

Taft Commission Passes Act Establishing a Department.

Manila, Jan. 27.—The act establishing the department of public instruction was unanimously passed by the Philippine commission today, after a debate between Commissioner Moses and Judge Taft, over the section permitting religious instruction in school houses.

ALL MINERS TO QUIT

Satisfied Workmen Will Strike Out of Sympathy With Others.

Erie, Colo., Jan. 27.—At a mass meeting of miners employed in the Northern coal district today it was decided that all the men who have been at work in the mines that had granted the increase demanded by the strikers, should quit work tomorrow and remain until a settlement is reached with the Northern Coal company and the increase demanded is granted to all miners in the district.

Several of the mines, independent of the Northern Coal company, had conceded the demands of the men and the latter with the consent of President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America, had resumed operations. A representative of President Mitchell will arrive here on Tuesday next, when another meeting will be held.

ARMY STAFF FIGHT

But Though Vigorous It Was Made in Vain

The President Is Less Disappointed in the Senate Changes in the Details of the Bill Than the Secretary of War.

Washington, Jan. 27.—There was another effort made to defeat the staff provisions of the army bill as it passed the senate, but the general impression seemed to be that it would become a law about as it now stands, and effort has perceptibly relaxed in consequence. The proposed law has now run the gauntlet of the conference committee and there is no doubt of the subsequent ratification of house and senate, but the need of immediate army legislation is so great and so generally conceded that there will be little delay.

The army bill as it came from the senate is not as radical in its provisions as the measure proposed by the war department, but it provides nevertheless for the most radical reorganization of the military arm of the government which has taken place since the disbanding of the armies of the war. For many years discussion has been held as to the utility and value of the American system of military organization. It has had its earnest defenders, but on the whole it has been very generally condemned as inadequate to the needs of the country in times of emergency. The war with Spain gave opportunity for much criticism, and whether justly or unjustly, much of the trouble which arose laid at the door of the system in vogue.

From his earliest days in office Secretary Root has been the champion of a radical reorganizing of all branches of the service. At the last session of congress he made his recommendations accordingly and they were very generally ignored. He did achieve the organization of a war college, which was no small feat in itself considering the opposition of so many congressmen to anything which savored of military boards, commissions or colleges, which institutions in their minds represent the progress of military exclusiveness.

The present session of congress was met at the outset with another measure proposed by the secretary of war which was just as radical or even more so than his military schemes of two years ago. This time he was assisted by the pressing need of army legislation, and received powerful support in congress from prominent members. By stern methods, which were carried so far as to feature in "general orders," he suppressed the bureau lobby to a minimum of efficiency, and as a result has succeeded in securing the adoption of many of his ideas. When the bill passed the senate a prominent bureau officer who, while opposed to the new staff scheme, has not antagonized the secretary, congratulated Mr. Root on being the only secretary of war since Stanton who has succeeded in keeping the whip hand of his own department.

The bill as it will be come a law provides for fifteen regiments of cavalry, twelve regiments of artillery and thirty regiments of infantry. The secretary has advocated an abandonment of the regimental organization of the artillery, but this was vigorously opposed, and by General Miles. The minimum strength of the army under the act as it now stands is about 32,000, with a maximum allowance of 100,000.

The notable features of the measure are the increased size of the regular army, the authorization of 12,000 native troops in the Philippines and one regiment in Porto Rico; the prohibition of the sale of liquor upon military reservations, the provision for temporary staff detail from the line and the increase in the number of officers as a result of the increased size of the army. The president desired the increase first of all and probably took less interest than the secretary in the matters of detailed organization. The increase was necessary to carry on the military work of the country. This could have been done by a resolution extending the present organization and before any great delay in army legislation would have been allowed it is probable such a resolution would have prevailed. The increase has been secured, however, and with it the secretary has also secured a large part of his plan for rotation on staff duty.

Following the passage of the bill General Shafter will be made a major-general and retired, and several new brigadiers will secure the star for four hours and then go back to the line. The bureau chiefs, whose departments are affected by the new measure, are already at work upon reorganization plans designed to carry its provisions into effect. These will cause practically no change in the higher grades, but there will be a lot of appointments to be made in the lower grades and a general readjustment of the working force.

SCHOONER IN GREAT DANGER.

Heavy Seas Breaking Over the Strand-ed Davenport.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 27.—The captain of the Gay Head life saving station reported today that the seas are making a clean breach over the four-masted Bath Maine schooner, George P. Davenport, which stranded on Nantuxet Island Saturday night. The mate is still on board, but a line has been thrown over the wreck, and he can escape at any time. The rest of the crew are at the Cuttyhunk life saving station. It is considered doubtful if she is full of water.

Vineyard Haven, Mass., Jan. 27.—The schooner George Nevinger, Capt. Bullock, of and from Bangor, for New York, with a cargo of lumber, is anchored off Nantuxet shoals, with her mainmast and jib blown away. She is

badly leed up, and has signalled for assistance. Chatham, Mass., Jan. 27.—An unknown three masted schooner parted her chains during the gale in Chatham bay last night, and went ashore at Harding's beach. The Chatham life-saving crew has gone to the vessel.

TEXAS OIL GUSHER.

New Orleans, Jan. 27.—E. R. Steyner of Pittsburg, vice-president of the Federal Oil company, with other oil men, passed through here today from Beaumont, where they went to examine the Beaumont oil well. They report Beaumont filled with oil men from Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, who traveled to Texas to examine the conditions there and see what effect it would have upon the oil market. Mr. Steyner was pessimistic on the subject. He estimates the flow at from 3,000 to 10,000 barrels a day. He thinks that it is a crevice well which has struck a pocket of oil and that it will run dry in time, and takes no stock in the theory of a subterranean stream of oil. He does not think the oil would cut much figure for illuminating purposes, as it is a sulphur oil with a specific gravity of only 27, while the Pennsylvania oil reaches 47 gravity.

The oil was struck at a depth of 1,500 feet, and quicksands, stone and gravel were penetrated before reaching. There was no gas whatever, and the well was shut off like water at a hydrant. None of the oil men who had come to Beaumont had bought any oil. Mr. Steyner said, as the Beaumont people refused to lease and would sell only at fabulous prices. The Standard Oil was represented on the field, but had done nothing. The well will be operated independently of the Standard Oil, and a pipe line will be laid to Port Arthur, so that the oil can be sent there at a minimum cost.

RUHLIN IN CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 27.—Gus Ruhlman, accompanied by his manager, Billy Madden, arrived here today and at once repaired to his training quarters at the Country club. They will remain there until the fight with Jefferies, on February 15.

GREAT CAR TRUST.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—The Chronicle will say tomorrow:

"It is now rumored that the Morgan Harriman Vanderbilt railroad syndicate is planning to buy out the Pullman Car company and absorb, so far as possible, all the private car companies."

TO CURTAIL GLASS PRODUCTION.

Hartford, Conn., Jan. 27.—The American Window Glass company and the Independent Manufacturers' association yesterday agreed to close their plants on April 1, instead of on June 1. Eighty factories and about 20,000 workers are affected. The object of the shut-down is to curtail the production and maintain prices.

UPPER GILA TELEPHONES

The Marvelous Growth of the System in Two Years.

One of the most extensive and perhaps the most profitable enterprise in the Upper Gila valley has grown out of a very small beginning. It is a telephone system connecting all the towns in the valley, ramifying in all directions to farm houses and extending from Fort Thomas to Clifton and then to Phoenix. It may be said that the enterprise was never planned; it just grew like Topsy, and opportunities developed which the gentlemen connected with it were quick to take advantage of. (They are Assemblyman W. T. Hams of Safford, who is now in the city, Dr. Lacey of Clifton, and Charles Solomon of Phoenix.)

The system at first consisted of a single line put up for the convenience of Mr. Hams and Dr. Lacey. It was, perhaps, put in for amusement rather than for convenience. Then other people wanted connections and at length a line was put in between Safford and Solomonville. Mr. Solomon became interested and the work of extension was actively begun. It has grown so that now it occupies pretty much all the time of the promoters. Mr. Hams has had to give up a paying plumbing and hardware business to keep track of the spreading telephone system. Dr. Lacey has little time to do anything else than look after the instrumental work and of the multitudinous occupations of Mr. Solomon no other so exacting as the financial end of the telephone line. The company is a stock company, but the stock is all in the hands of Messrs. Hams, Lacey and Solomon. Though that wire was stretched for purposes of amusement a little more than two years ago the promoters have had the pleasure of turning down an offer of \$20,000 for their system. They expect to extend the line from Clifton to Lehighburg and Deming, and from Fort Thomas to Globe. They are planning an ultimate extension from Globe to Florence to connect with the Sunset system.

Speaking to a Republican reporter of his telephone line, Mr. Hams said: "We owe its success in the first place almost entirely to the kind of instruments we put in. Dr. Lacey and I got for ourselves the best on the market, not expecting to buy any more. They cost us \$16 apiece. The ordinary instrument like you have here costs about \$7.50. There is no comparison between your service and ours. I would not put such instruments as these on our system if I could get them for nothing. They would ruin our business. A good many old farmers at first thought the system was a fake. They had heard of the telephone, but didn't believe in it. We got them to try it and they found they could talk and hear as easily as if they were face to face with the man they were talking to. Then we began putting them in farm houses. Every one called for more, till now our wires run all over the valley. We've never had to take a box out. I don't suppose we could if we wanted to, without a fight."

ARMY OF BLACK

Sunday in England, Day of Memorial Service

TEA PARTY AT SEA

While All Britain Mourns the Loss of Queen Victoria, Emperor William Receives Congratulations on His Birthday—He Receives a Sword From Duke of Connaught, Exciting His Majesty's Pleasure.

London, Jan. 28.—Yesterday throughout the kingdom all places of worship held services in memory of Queen Victoria. At St. Paul's cathedral there was an unusual scene. Before 3 o'clock in the morning an enormous crowd, wholly attired in black, streamed from all directions to the vast edifice, and by 10 o'clock it was packed. Thousands, unable to obtain admission, stood vainly waiting on the steps and around, listening to the low organ strains and the muffled psalm.

The service began at half past ten. Most Rev. Frederick Temple, Primate and Archbishop of Canterbury, preached a most touching sermon. There was a similar scene at Westminster Abbey.

CONNAUGHT IS FIELD MARSHAL.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 28.—This morning, Emperor William received from the hands of the Duke of Connaught his sword on his appointment as field marshal of the British army, in the presence of the households of King Edward and the dead queen, as well as a number of British and German naval officials. His majesty expressed great delight at the appointment. He will entertain King Edward and the members of the royal family at tea on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. Today he celebrated his birthday at Osborne and received congratulations from the members of the German embassy in London.

CORTEGE OF WARSHIPS.

Cowes, Jan. 27.—The programme for the naval display at Spithead has not yet been prepared, but it is understood that the British fleet will extend in single line, following the north side of the channel from Cowes to Spithead, and then to Portsmouth, while the foreign warships will follow a corresponding line on the south side. It is believed that the body of Queen Victoria will be removed from Osborne at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon and will be conveyed on board the Alberta, escorted by eight torpedo boats and followed by all the royal yachts, probably the Hohenzollern. The body will remain on the Alberta for the night and will be taken to London on Saturday morning.

MUSTN'T ENTICE NEGROES AWAY.

Farmers in Mississippi Warn Labor Agents for Railroads to Leave.

New Orleans, La., Jan. 27.—The farmers in the Utica neighborhood in southern Mississippi are making it hot for the labor agents who have been through that section recruiting negroes for railroad work. An indignation meeting held at Utica adopted resolutions ordering all labor agents to leave the country. The farmers complain that labor is scarce under normal conditions and the agents are enticing away their farm hands at a season when they are needed for the beginning of spring planting. The complaint of the scarcity of labor seems to be general throughout Mississippi and the negro element very unsettled, preferring railroad to farm work.

STRIKE SETTLED.

New York, Jan. 27.—The New York district of the International association of Machinists reported yesterday that the strike in the Nixon shipyards in Elizabethport, N. J., has been settled. Three hundred machinists, riggers, carpenters and others who were on a strike will return to work. The strike was ordered to enforce a demand for the discharge of a few non-union men. The terms of settlement were not stated.

AFTER NINE YEARS

Texan Makes Confession of Murder of Long Standing.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 27.—Chief of Police Sullivan and Policeman George Maley arrested Frank Hyatt this evening for the murder of Steve Presley, committed in El Paso county, Texas, on July 7, 1888. Hyatt has made a full confession, claiming that he acted in self-defense. He has been residing in this city for the past nine years and was employed in the railroad shops under the name of Charles Eaves. He has a wife and a stepson.

In his signed confession he claims that it was his intention to return to Texas next year and stand trial for the killing. He says a quarrel between himself and Presley, who was the step father of his former wife, occurred over some building material. Presley picked up a large stone to throw at him. He struck at Presley's arm with a club to make him drop the stone and the latter in dodging was struck on the head and died.